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Comet *e* was discovered by EDWARD SWIFT at Mount Lowe, California, on November 20. It was a very faint telescopic comet, and may possibly prove to be DE VICO's periodic comet.

<div align="right">W. W. C.</div>

THE PERIODICITY OF THE SUN-SPOTS.

Mr. W. T. LYNN has suggested, in *The Observatory* for 1893, August, and 1894, October, that possibly the periodicity of Sun-spots is due to collisions with meteors moving in an orbit such that their period around the Sun is 11.1 years and the perihelion is very near the Sun's surface, the meteors being more numerous in one part of the orbit than in others. We commented upon Mr. LYNN's interesting suggestion in No. 32 of these *Publications*. We find that identically the same hypothesis is contained in YOUNG's excellent book on "The Sun" (date 1881), page 151. Professor YOUNG attributes the idea to Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, and clearly states its merits and demerits.   W. W. C.

ERRATUM IN HUSSEY'S LOGARITHMIC TABLES.

Since a list of the corrections to these tables was printed in the last number of these *Publications*, it may be well to make note of another error, though it is of the character not likely to give trouble to any one using them.

Page 110 : The characteristic of Nat. sin . 5° 60′ should be 0, in place of 9.   R. H. T.

THE LATITUDE VARIATION AT LICK OBSERVATORY IN 1893 AND 1894.

For the determination of the latitude by meridian circle observations, it has been useful to compute the variation according to the results of CHANDLER's investigations. His formula, given in the *Astronomical Journal*, Vol. XIV, No. 17, has been used for this purpose, and is as follows :

$$\phi - \phi_0 = - 0''.16 \cos \left[\lambda + (t - 2411790)\ 0°.85 \right]$$
$$- 0''.11 \cos \lambda \cos \odot + 0''.11 \sin \lambda \sin (\odot - 300°)$$

The variation has been computed for the first day of each month, from September, 1893, to January, 1895, covering the period during which active work has been done with the meridian circle upon the present series.

It will be evident that this is a period of slight change in the latitude at this point; the total range of variation being barely more than a tenth of a second. The latitude observed will then have but small corrections, smaller than the actual probable error of the determination.

			$\phi - \phi_0$
1893,	September	1	$+''.04$
	October	1	$-$ .01
	November	1	$-$ .04
	December	1	$-$ .06
1894,	January	1	$-$ .06
	February	1	$-$ .04
	March	1	$-$ .02
	April	1	$-$ .01
	May	1	.00
	June	1	.00
	July	1	$-$ .01
	August	1	$-$ .01
	September	1	$-$ .01
	October	1	.00
	November	1	$+$ .02
	December	1	$+$ .04
1895,	January	1	$+$ .07

There will be available for the latitude discussion, during this period, about 500 observations of the circumpolar stars of the Berlin *Jahrbuch*, distributed between upper and lower culminations; and 700 observations of equatorial stars of the same list.

R. H. T.

CORRECTION TO THE *AMERICAN EPHEMERIS*, 1894, FIRST EDITION.

In comparing some meridian circle observations of the star 31 *Comæ Berenices*, made in 1894, with the places given in the *American Ephemeris*, first edition, these last were found to be erroneously reduced. The superintendent has kindly forwarded a copy of the second edition, in which the correction had been noted. Since this does not appear in the lists of corrections for subsequent years, it may be serviceable for those who have the first edition, 1894, to print the places of the star here. Those